

Prehistory- 3 million years – 3000BCE

History -3000BCE to Today

Palaeolithic
3million – 10,000BCE

Mesolithic
10,000- 3,000 BCE

Neolithic
10,000- 3,000 BCE

Ancient Age
3000BCE- 476 AD

Medieval Age
476 – 1492 AD

Modern Age
1492- 1789 AD

Contemporary Age
1789- today

Stone Age
Farming starts to begin and pottery, jewellery is made. People began to paint on walls of caves.

Bronze Age
Bronze was discovered and replaced stone. Better tools and weapons made. Farming increased. People started to live and settle in one place.

Romans
Mayans
Anglo-Saxons

Victorians
World War I
World War II

What was more impressive, the Bronze or the Iron Age?



Stonehenge: a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It is made up of a ring of standing stones. Each stone stands around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighs around 25 tons.



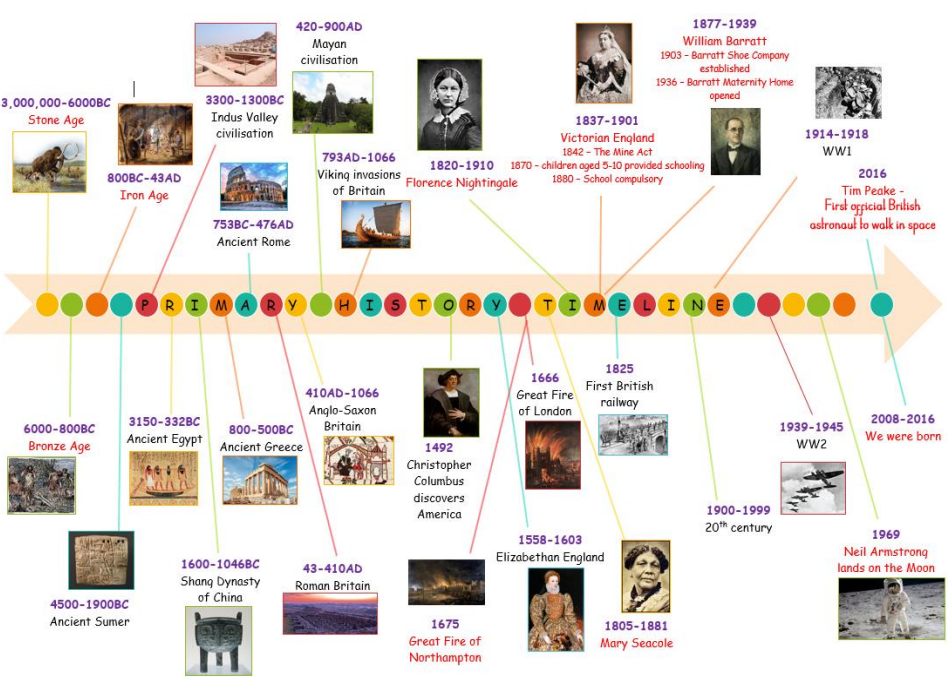
Maiden Castle - one of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Europe. It is located in Dorset, England. It was built around 100 BCE.

Key Vocabulary

AD (anno domini)	• The years after Christ was born.
Agriculture	• The raising of crops and animals for human use.
BC (before Christ) / BCE (Before the Common Era)	• The years before Christ was born. • BCE means Before the Common Era.
Bell Beaker	• Bell Beaker - culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
Bronze	• A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
Bronze Age	• The Bronze Age is a time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons.
Prehistoric	• The time before recorded history.
Roundhouses	• A circular house with a conical roof and wattle and daub walls.
Settlement	• People coming together to live in one place.
Technological development	• Development in tools / weapons. Combining copper and tin to make hard wearing weapons, such as daggers, axes, knives, spears, fishing hooks and arrow heads.


Key Facts

- 3000 BCE Bronze working introduced.
- People discovered how to get metals out of rocks
- Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools.
- People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons.
- The invention of the wheel meant that animal drawn vehicles could drive along tracks and roads. The potter's wheel and textile production meant that better pottery and clothing could be produced.



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	Stone Age Farming starts to begin and pottery, jewellery is made. People began to paint on walls of caves.	Bronze Age Bronze was discovered and replaced stone. Better tools and weapons made. Farming increased. People started to live and settle in one place. 800 BCE – 43 AD Iron Age	800 BCE – 43 AD Iron Age Iron became the preferred metal of choice for making weapons and tools. This led to further improvements in farming and diet. During this time the Celts lived as an advanced Iron Age society.		Victorians World War I World War II

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AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The years after Christ was born.
BC / BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The years before Christ was born. BCE means Before the Common Era.
Celts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes.
Hillforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small towns built on a hilltop surrounded by banks of soil and wooden walls to keep out enemies.
Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal.
Iron Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known as the Iron Age period because iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.
Roundhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A circular house with a conical roof and wattle and daub walls.
Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People coming together to live in one place.
Smelting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting the metal.
Tribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of families or communities that share a common culture and language, usually with one leader.
Technological development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development in tools / weapons. Combining copper and tin to make hard wearing weapons, such as daggers, axes, knives, spears, fishing hooks and arrow heads.

Key Facts

- The Iron Age was around 800 BCE – 43 AD
- The Iron Age in Britain lasted for around 800 years.
- Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.
- Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts. Sometimes people from the Iron Age were called 'Celts'.
- Most Iron Age people worked and lived on small farms and their lives were governed by the changing of the seasons.
- Iron Age people lived in roundhouses within settlements (a place where people establish a community).

